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NO. 39.

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Silver City Chapter, No. 2, at Masonic Hall, meets every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. All companions invited to attend.

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Silver City Lodge, No. 8, meets at Masonic Hall, opposite Turner House, the Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All companions invited to attend.

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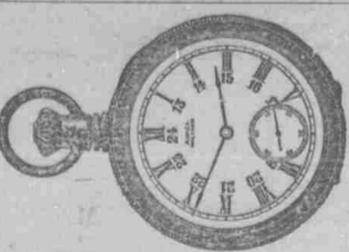
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Territorial Items. Thos. J. Bull, of Mesilla, has shipped 600,000 pounds of grapes. G. W. Meylert, of Albuquerque, has secured the right to use the Silver State Gold Cure remedy for the "Liquor Habit" in New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. A car load of tools went down the 270 foot shaft of the Brush Heap mine at Kingston one day last week. Five men were at the bottom but escaped injury. L. Griggs, of Lake Valley, took off the honors in the single handed rock drilling contest held at the Albuquerque fair making 22 inches in hard granite in 15 minutes. Mr. Neeland, of Palomas, Mexico, has closed his general store and the residents of that place now trade at Columbus, at the line. Mr. Neeland is going to move away. In sinking a shaft on the Iron King, at Kingston, last week, ore was struck at a depth of thirty feet. The prospects look good for a large body of ore being uncovered soon. The Deming division of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, are completing arrangements for an encampment to be held some time next month. The encampment will last three or four days. The new inspector of customs, at Deming, Mr. Frank M. Galloway, made his first visit to Columbus the first of the week. He has been hunting for smugglers at the western end of his route near Hachita. Mrs. Casad, of Mesilla, had sixty-four varieties of apples from her orchard on exhibition at the fair, and Wm. Dessauer, of Las Cruces, showed grapes, apples, peaches, pears and other fruits in profusion and of the finest quality. Last Saturday night the doors of the Ferguson Hook and Ladder company were thrown wide open, and some of the visiting firemen, likewise the Atlantic & Pacific boys were treated to a genuine reception. Short speeches were made by several of the visitors and local members, while a number of songs were sung to liven up the occasion. Captain Skelly, of the Silver City fire company, made a few remarks, in which he stated that his company had been royally entertained, and they did not regret coming to the metropolis. Taking it all in all the entertainment was a grand finale of an exceedingly exciting hose tournament, and the utmost good will prevailed among those who accepted the generous hospitalities of the local department Saturday night.—Albuquerque Citizen.

The Rio Grande Irrigation & Improvement company has elected the following named directors for the ensuing year: Charles Howard, J. P. Cook, G. Gregory, Girard Bement, A. L. Richardson, H. D. Hall, W. H. Trumbull, all of Boston; Tranquilino Luna, M. S. Otero, J. Frank Chavez, P. A. Simpson and Eutimio Montoya, of New Mexico. Several parties are now corresponding with Mr. Cadmus, of Lincoln county, relative to securing a desirable location for a summer resort in the White mountains, and the outlook is favorable to such a place being established in the immediate vicinity of Camp Bristol, than which no more desirable location can be found; splendid water and shade, fine trout fishing, deer and turkey hunting, an occasional bear, and a grand view from the summit of old Sierra Blanco. A mine swindle in which the bogus property disposed of was said to be located twelve miles from Socorro was recently perpetrated in Chicago, in which the victim paid \$12,000 in cash and gave his note for \$18,000. The bogus mine was claimed to be owned by a man named Judson, while another fellow by the name of Weston claimed to have struck rich mineral in the same mine, and a third man named Scott is under arrest and the officers are looking for Judson and Weston.

Cattle Notes. Mere size in cattle is becoming as objectionable today as mere size in hogs already is. The heavy-weight hog was formerly the high-priced hog, and the larger the size the higher the price per pound. But in these days the buyer of pork is after meat, not lard, and so the meaty rather than the lardy hog is what the market wants. The same condition exists regarding cattle. Kerosene went into the tallow business; tallow is not the valuable article it was in the days of the candle. There is also a more fastidious taste abroad in the land regarding beef. Certain parts of the carcass are relatively more highly prized than formerly and therefore command higher prices; and it is also found that the young quick-maturing animal yields up the sweetest, juiciest cuts. The result of taste and discovery has been to increase the price of the well-made animal. Size of itself is not objectionable, but size alone is not enough to command the highest price. Quality, not quantity, is the pathway that cattle must travel to reach the goal of maximum price. Form, development, early maturity are now the price takers in all markets. The fact cannot longer be disguised that the cattle interests of Arizona are in a very deplorable condition. The summer rains have been confined to narrow limits and the broad ranges have derived but little benefit. There are a few favored localities where feed is abundant, but in general the condition is very bad. The stockmen—those who survive the present drought—will profit by this severe lesson, and will not only supplement the uncertain ranges by fields of alfalfa, but will discover that it requires as much to feed a scrub animal as it does one worth double its price. A better grade of cattle will be placed upon the ranges, and while their number will be less, the calamity of overstocking will be avoided. As an industry it will bring far more satisfactory returns and place it upon a footing wherein the element of uncertainty will be entirely eliminated. At the preliminary hearing of John C. Hill, Dr. North and Jack Woods, at Springer, Monday and Tuesday, on a charge of crookedness in shipping cattle, they were bound over to court, the two former under \$3000 and Woods \$2000 bonds. Miller, who Hill and North have been charging with doing the stealing, gave himself up this week at Clayton, and says he is willing to face the music.—Stock Grower.

A writer in speaking of the merits of the shorthorn says that they have improved the herds of cattle of America more than all other improved cattle that were ever brought here. They have raised the average weight of thousands of our beef cattle from 200 to 500 pounds per head, and reduced the selling age a whole year, besides greatly increasing the selling price. In many countries of Europe beef is so scarce that it is beyond the reach of people of moderate means. The only chance for these countries to secure good meat at moderate cost is to buy from America. Under the circumstances it seems hardly possible that our export trade shall not increase largely and more rapidly. Mr. J. E. Saint has returned from his ranch, after turning over to J. B. Manby, of Trinidad, as representative of the Lone Cattle company, of Wyoming, 743 head of steers. Mr. Saint expects to deliver 400 more for the same company. Good meats are advancing in price in retail markets throughout the country. This would indicate a scarcity in the supply, and should soon have the effect of stimulating values in the wholesale markets. Splendid rains are reported from all sections of the lower Pecos valley during the past ten days.

What Becomes of the Gold. New Orleans Picayune. The tendency to hide away gold is remarkable. Except what is seen by the public in the form of jewelry, in gilding and ornaments on signs and buildings, in plating on various objects of use or art, all the gold is out of sight, it has wholly disappeared. What becomes of all the balance of the gold is a question which is oftener asked than answered. A vast amount of gold has been taken out of the earth within the century now nearly at its close and it will be interesting to attempt to trace it. The United States did not count much as a producer of gold until after the discovery of the mines in California. Since then and up to the beginning of the year 1892, we find the total production of gold in the union to be \$1,900,000,000. These figures are taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Mint for 1891, and are authoritative. Now, where is the gold? The mint report for 1891 shows that the total amount of gold, in coin and bars, in the United States on the last day of December, 1891, was \$688,665,211. This was what was known to remain in the country, in the vaults of the mint and treasury, and in possession of the banks. Besides this amount \$57,000,000 was known to have been exported to foreign countries, and \$3,500,000 to have been worked up by goldsmiths for plate and jewelry, and by goldbeaters for dentists' foil and gilders' leaf. Therefore, out of \$1,900,000,000 of gold produced in the United States up to the end of 1891, it was held that only about \$689,000,000 remained in the country in the form of coin and bullion, while the enormous sum of \$1,211,000,000 had entirely disappeared. Where can it be? Without doubt a great deal of it was sent to Europe. We have the Government official returns. They show exports from 1843 to the end of 1891, in excess of imports, of \$470,000,000. This amount deducted from the remainder of \$1,211,000,000, would leave a balance of \$741,000,000. Here, then, is the enormous amount of \$741,000,000, in gold, which cannot be accounted for. How much of it is hidden away in old corners, in the old stockings of frugal housewives, in the hoards of misers? The people must have a large amount of gold coin so secreted. Handfuls of gold pieces treasured in broken teapots and other such receptacles, and even iron pots full are sometimes dug up where they were buried and forgotten. It would not be surprising if more than a hundred millions of dollars were so hidden away by the people. Then, there is a large amount in plate and ornaments, watches, jewelry, and in other forms in which gold is consumed. But how much is sunk in the sea, in rivers, in the lakes, by the wreck and burning of vessels? Nobody can answer. The most of this is lost forever. There are \$741,000,000 of American gold taken out since the discovery of California to be accounted for. Where is it?

The famous San Luis Valley in Colorado, all irrigated lands, is producing a splendid crop of wheat this year. You can travel for miles up and down and across the valley, and every piece of golden, wavy grain calls forth your admiration. There are fields of more than seventeen hundred acres, and there is not a spot on all that land where it will not produce more than twenty bushels to the acre. If, as it appears to have been proven by experiment, flies may be the means of disseminating anthrax, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, they should be objects of especial suspicion during an epidemic of cholera. They should be excluded from the house as far as possible, and all articles of food and drink should be protected by screens from contamination by them.

Somebody has said that if Pasteur were paid a royalty on all the money he has saved to the commercial world he would be the richest man on earth. The 470 carat diamond from the South African mines, of which 270 carats are being taken off by the diamond cutters of Antwerp, is almost ready for sale. The railways of the United Kingdom of Great Britain have 16,860 locomotives, of which only 1,841 are in Scotland and 705 in Ireland. The London and North Western have the most, 2,648, followed by the Midland with 2,030. One of Albuquerque's youngsters witnessed a game of ball, recently, for the first time. That night he finished his prayer thus: "Remember our assists and forgive us our errors; at least give us to the home plate, and help those who have to slide in. Amen."

Everything about the new Atlantic steamer, the Campania, is of British make except the rudder. That is made of a single steel plate. It is so wide that there is no British firm having the necessary machinery for rolling it so the job had to be sent to Krupp. An ingenious Frenchman has invented a contrivance for removing the hair by machinery. It is said that it operates with as great precision as Dr. Guillotin's, and does not remove so much of the man with the hair. The Southern Pacific Railway has recently subscribed for \$20,000 of World's Fair stock. The various transportation companies of the country have taken an aggregate of about \$1,000,000 of the stock. A singular freak of nature in the vegetable kingdom may be observed a short distance east of Ashburnham, Mass., on the line of the Fitchburg railroad. It is a tree with two kinds of foliage, that of a pine and that of an oak, which may be distinctly seen from a distance. In the fall of the year burrs fall on one side and acorns on the other. More than 10,000 men are now at work in getting the buildings and grounds ready for the great Exposition in 1893. On a number of the structures work proceeds day and night. Wonderful progress is being made, and it is assured that all will be completed in time for the opening. The reserves of the New York banks are rapidly reaching the danger line when tight money will become imminent. During last week the surplus of reserve of the New York banks fell off to the extent of \$2,848,525, and the banks now hold \$4,392,072 above the 25 per cent legal requirement against a surplus of \$8,722,775, a year ago. Probably two-thirds of this entire surplus is in the hands of four or five of the wealthiest banks. The first year of the complete operation of the McKinley tariff ended with a net cash balance in the treasury of less than half what it was a year ago, with the net gold in the treasury \$3,325,359 less than it was a year ago, and with the imports for the first eleven months of the year \$16,000,000 less. The depletion of the treasury and the exports of gold have gone hand in hand with shackled trade and prohibitory duties. The cotton crop of last season was 9,085,379 bales, by far the largest ever raised. Of this crop, 5,933,437 bales have been exported; northern mills took 2,190,766 bales which leaves 911,176 bales undischarged. The foreign markets are said to be well stocked, so that the demand for the new crop is expected to be light. This crop will be both smaller and inferior in quality to the last. The acreage is reduced from 10,948,267 in 1891 to 10,636,988, a falling off of 3,211,502 acres.